

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

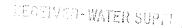
CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Public Water Supply Name

Town of Shuqualak

52-0008

List PWS ID #s for all Water System	s Covered by this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> pulconfidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the nust be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circ	e nonulation served by the public water system, this CCE
Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Co	nfidence Report
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach of	opy of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other	
Date customers were informed://	
CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. S	pecify other direct delivery methods:
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /	
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published)	hed CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: The Beacon	
Date Published: 6 /24 / 2010	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	
Date Posted: / /	
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the add	dress: www
CERTIFICATION	
hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been dishe form and manner identified above. I further certify that the informal onsistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the perartment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.	mation included in this CCR is true and correct and is
Vame/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	7/1/2010
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	Date
Dr. Velma H. Jenkins, Mayor Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Su	pply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7	7518



2010 JUN 21 PM 4: 20

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Shuqualak PWS#: 0520008 June 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Formation and Massive Sand Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Shuqualak have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mark A. Marro at 662-793-4675. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Town Hall Boardroom.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

	Ι					MCL/ACL						
Microbiol	ogic	cal Co	ontami	ina	nts							
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	,	October Positive		1		NA		0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environmen	
Inorganic	Co	ntam	inants									
8. Arsenic	N	2	2006*	1.9	.6	<u> </u>	ppb		n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
10. Barium	N	2	2006*	.23	1 .00	66231	ppm		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2	2006*	1	No	No Range pp		ppb 1		100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2	2008*	.2	0	0		ppm		AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
17. Lead	N	2	2008*	2	0			Corrosion of househ systems, erosion of				
21. Selenium	N	2	:006*	12.8	5.8	89 – 12.8	refine		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines			
Disinfection	on E	By-Pr	oducts									
Chlorine	N	2	009	.73	.09	9 – 1.3	ppm		0	MDRL =	Water additive us microbes	ed to control

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

Microbiological Contaminants:

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During October 2009, 1 out of the 2 samples our system collected showed the presence of Total Coliform. Our system went on a boil water noticed for two months and was lifted when 12 re-samples collected showed that no bacterial was present.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Town of Shuqualak works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

⁽¹⁾ Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Proof of Publication

Proof of Publicat	non
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. NOXUBEE COUNTY. IN CHANCERY COURT. BEFORE ME, in and for said county, this day personally came R. Scott Boyd, THE MACON BEACON, a newspaper published in the City of Macon, of said county and state, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and says that the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which is hereto affixed, has been made for	
WITNESS my hand and seal of office, this the 24 day of June A.D., 20 16 By Jeanth & United Springer's Fee \$ 99 = Proof of Publication 3	RSLOST DONE 101 28005 JEANETTE O UNRU Comission Exercise 101 13 2013